OUR SUBURBS.

ELEGANT HOMES NEAR THE CITY.

The Old City of Georgetown-Ancient Residences The Tennallytown Bond-Roudale-The Nourse Manufon -" Belvoir"-The Porter Home.

No city in the country has such interesting sub-No city in the country has such interesting sub-urbs as this city has. Others may; surpass it in the number and elegance of their country resi-dences, and in the variety and extent of their im-provements, but none can equal it in general in-terest. Why, every hill-top, every Parm-house, and every mansion house sround Washington within a circumference of ten miles has a history of its own. It may be of love or of war, or it may be a story of some one closely connected with or greatly distinguished in the political history of the country; and now that nature is robing her-sell in her most becoming spring dress she smil-ingly invites her admirers out into her domain to visit these places and to view her success in the

selt in her most becoming spring dress she smilingly invites her admirers out into her domain to
visit these places and to view her success in the
work of adornment. That her dress is extremely
charming and fully equal to acything she has
worn in preceding years all will admit, and the
charming nocks and beautiful drives found in the
domain will repay them for a visit to it. If they
will drive out through
THE OLD TOWN OF GEORGETOWN
they will find on the heights many fine mansions,
some of them of many years standing and all of
them surrounded with beautiful grounds, filled
lowers and shrubbery of every variety. Among
these residences are those belonging to the Linthitums, the Peters, the Hobimsons, and Mackalls,
and to Mrs. Kennon. The latter is a relative of
George Weshington Parke Castis. Also the propcrity belonging at one time to Mr. George Washington, a neshow of General Washington. The mansion has been destroyed by fire and the property
pow belongs to the Gooke estate. The foundations
for a new mansion were laid some years ago, but
so far hus not advanced beyond the foundations
for a new mansion were laid some years ago, but
so far hus not advanced beyond the foundations
for a new mansion were laid some years ago, but
so far hus not advanced beyond the foundations
for his first wife, as he was about to assist a cousin
of his first wife, as he was about to assist a cousin
of his wife into the carriage, he embraced the opportunity to whisper to her, "Cousin Ann, don't
engage yourself to any one for six months!"

THE LADY WAS GREATLY SHOCKED

at the abruptness of the suggestion, but did not
fall to act upon it, and in due time became Mrs.
Washington No. 2. A son of this same gentleman
resided user Harper's Forry during the John
Brown excitement, and was awakened one night
to find six men with faming torches standing
ground him. With solemn volces they ordered
him to arise, draw himself, and follow them. Dereconding to the door he found his horses harmesed
to his own wagon, and with his acreanta

THE TENNALLYTOWN BOAD,

one will find an old house nextled among the trees which has stood the storms 1-d the sunshine of nearly one hundred years. It the various changes that have taken place in the valley below, and upon which the old house has been a slent witness, were written out it would be a story of thrilling interest. "Rosedale" was built about the year 1786, and there is a tradition in the family of General Washington selecting the site for the properletor. The land upon which it is located belonged to Urlab Forest, a grandfather of Mr. Green, the present owner, and the trace extended from Pierce's Mill to Georgetown. He afterward sold a part of it to Philip Barton Key, the uncle of the author of the "Star-Spangled Bunner." Mr. Koy and Mr. Forest married sisters—the Misses Slater. Another portion of the land was sold to Mrs. John Barbour, and upon it has been selected the site for the iew observatory. Rock Creek bounds the treat upon one side. The view from the manelon is very fine, and probably one of the Capitol rises in view as the most prominent building in the growing city, which was a mere village when the Joundations of the old some were laid. The winding river and the rugged bills

The winding river and the rugged bills

of the Vinginia dos

are plainly seen. A daughter of the house married, some years ago, Mousieur Angel de Iturdide,
who died in the City of Mexico in 1872, leaving
her a widow with one som. Beyond "Rosedale
is the old Nourse my" is. hich is still occupied
by Mrs. Nourse, my "is. hich is still occupied
by Mrs. Nourse, my "is. hich is still occupied
by Mrs. Nourse, my "is. hich is still occupied
by Mrs. Nourse, my "is. hich is still occupied
by Mrs. Nourse, my "is. hich is still occupied
by Mrs. Nourse, my "is. hich is still occupied
by Mrs. Nourse, my "is. hich is still occupied
by Mrs. Nourse, my "is. hich is still occupied
by Mrs. Nourse, my "is. hich is still occupied
one of the pillars of the church. She employs the
greater part of her time in drawing and painting.
There are several

OTHER DETERMINISTING RESIDENCES

OTHER INTERESTING RESIDENCES

habit of visiting there, and Henry Clay wrote the Missouri Compromise bill under this roof.

QUITE NEAR THE CITY
and within a pleasant walk of it is "Kalorama," built many years ago by a Mr. Butler. There was a regnantic incident connected with the marriage of one of the daughters which is very interesting and goes far to prove the truth of the old adage that 'truth is stranger than fletion." Meridian Hill, on the very edge of the city and soon to become a part of it, is interesting from being the site of the Porter homestead. The house was burned down soon after the war, and every trace of it has been removed. Some of the fruit and shade trees for which the place was so celebrated are still standing, but they show unmistakable signs of old age. A square stone monument on the grassy hillside marks the spot where a young daughter of Commodore Porter was burled, and is now in a very defaced condition, as during the war soldiers made it a target for their rifle balls, and the urchins of the neighborhood now find it very convenient for cracking nuts upon, and better for hurring stones at than at each other. The view from the hill is beautiful, but the elevation will soon be a thing of the past, for very soon the whole hill will be cut away to conform to the grade of Sixteenth street.

The STONE MANSION,

grade of Sixteenth street.

THE STONE MANSION.

just beyond the boundary is a rambling, curious old house, and a very good specimen of a comfortable southern home of thirty or forty years ago. It is at present unoccupied. During the war the specious rooms were filed with cota, and sick and suffering soldlem were tenderly cared for and nursed by loving hands and hearts, who served the country quite as faithfully in that way as those did who entered the ranks and faced the storm of battle. Every one is familiar with the historical old house on the other side of the river, for so much has been written about it and so many thousands have visited it, either to gaze upon the the weather-beaten walls or to tread with uncovered head among the twelve thousand graves hear by And yet somehow there seems to be a perennial freshness about its history, and one never tires of hearing the story of war which has given it so much prominence, and of the brave deeds of the men whose bones are resting there. A very intricate question of law regarding this place is before th, courts at the present time, and those having relatives and friends buried there will no doubt witch its course with deep interest.

A CHALLENGE

To Colonel Bobert G. Ingersoli from Christian Minister.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: In your issue of the 17th Instant are found the following words of Robert G. Ingersoll 2" Nor does any priest dare to deny or refute the arguments I have put forth." In response will you please pub-lish the following: "We hereby challenge Robert G. Ingeredi to a public debate, to be held in the city of Washington, D. C., speaking alternately from the same platform each evening until one of the parties backs down. The principal subjects for the discussion to be—"In there a personal God?" 'Did He greate the world and its impaltances. 'Was the He create the world and its inhabitants? 'Was the He create the world and its inhabitants? 'Was the work done in six literal days?' 'Are the Scriptures His inspired words?' 'Does science corroborate the Scripture statements of the origin of the world and the flood?' 'Do the Scriptures impose inconsistent duties or inculcate evil practices?' We take the affirmative or libbe side, and King James' version, without note, comment, or marginal reading.' An early reply is necessary. For an interview address THOMAS MITCHELL, Minister of the Gospel.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1882.

About Endian Children.
To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:
The statements made by General Armstrong, of
Hampton Institute, a few evenings ago at the Congengational Church, to the effect that Captain Hampiou Institute, a few evenings ago at the Congregational Church, to the effect that Captain Fratt, U. B. A., about ten years ago first suggested the bringing of Indian children tute civilized centres for their education, is an error. This idea was first publicly put forth by Captain T. J. Spencer, in a lecture delivered in 1850 before the faculty and students of McKendree College, Illinois, on "The Habits and Traditions of the Indians of the Pains"—this school at which General Logan and other distinguished public men were educated. Up to that time the work of misdonaries among the wild tribes had been comparatively finitiess, achoels in their midst masyalling, and the lecturerafier years among them—held that the adults were incorrigible, and the ecverance of the young from their influence, as proposed, was the only correct solution of the Indian problem. Prior and subsequent to this Captains B. and P. were together in the same guarters, battallon, and camp, and a short time later Pratt was detailed on duty in the Indian Bureau. Justice to all concerned Induces this statement.

ARCHIC SUNBRAMS, or, FROM BROADWAY TO THE BORPHORUS BY WAY OF THE NORTH GAPE. By Sawing, S. Cox, subbor of "Buckeye Abroad" "Eight Years in Congress, &c. New York: C. P. Futnam's Some This volume shows the results of the observations of Mr. Cox during his travels inst year, and "I we written with that charm of excellent descrip-

it is written with that charm of excellent descrip-tion, keen analysis of character, and genuine humor which has characterised all that gentle-man's works. While he inversed the same ground man's works. While he traversed the same ground which many others had gone over, he has looked at persons and localities from his own standpolist, and has invested them with the charm of his own genius; and in the reference to the northern lands visited—feweden and Norway, and Northern Russia—the suther has brought forth many legends of this arctic clime, which shows that there is an ofulence of romance in his colder clime, as well as in the torrid localities of fourthorn Europe, and if there is less of burning passion in the colder latitudes, there is more of carnestness, of truit, and fidelity. The attractive manner in which this book is written, its graphic descriptions, and its bright humor give it almost the charm of a romance, and the subsequent volume which is promised, "From the Porte to the Fyrandia, by Way of Felestine," will be eagerly looked for.

Way of Falestine, "will be eagerly looked for.

THE ST. CLAIR PAPETIS. By WILLIAM HENRY
SWITZ. Cincinpant: Bobert Clark & Co. Washington: James J. Chapman.

Brery bit of light thrown upon the life and character of the men to whose self-sacrificing devotion
we are indebted for our national existence should
be eagerly looked for; and whatever contributes
to a more thorough understanding of the remarks
able contest of the Revolutionary War or to bring able contest of the flevorationary war of to orang more clearly before this generation the labors of Washington and his associates should receive a hearty welcome. In the two volumes here pre-sonted the life of General St. Clair, who was one of Washington's mest trusted friends, and its valua-ble public services are fully set forth. The corre-spondence between St. Clair and Washington is of ble public services are fully set forth. The correspondence between St. Cisir and Washington is of peculiar interest, as it graphically presents the difficulties that constantly beset the commander in-chief, arising from abort enlistments, want of a treasury, the featbusies of the States, and inefficiency of the central authority. General St. Clair, as Predicted of the Continental Congress, was in thorough sympathy with Washington and was thoroughly trusted by him, and in the material found in his papers there has been discovered new evidence bearing on many of the important enterprises of the Revolutionary period, notshly those on the Delaware in 1776 and the evacuation of Theonderoga and Mount Independence in the following year. General St. Clair was the Fresident of the last Continental Congress, which established an ordinance for the government of the sast territory lying northwest of the Obio River, and was the first governor of that territory. The ascend volume of this work is devoted to a presentation of the labor done by him in laying the foundations of the government of that territory, which is now the residence of some of the most flourishing and populous States in the Union. The amount of new information of the early history of that was expanse of country furnished in this work is great, and will be read with intense interest. The labor performed by the compiler, Mr. Smith, can hardly be estimated, but its results show how faithfully and well he has performed the task entrusted to him by the board of library commissioners of the State of Ohio.

Magnaines.

The American Silk Journal for April a journal recently started and devoted to the interests of the silk industry of this country, contains much information in reference to an industry that is exciting great interest among manufacturers, and which bids fair to reach a magnitude that will eventually enable us to produce in America many of the costly and delicate fabrics that now come to us entirely from abroad.

The May number of The American Naturalist has among other interesting articles one by Robert E. C. Stearns on "The Acorn-Storing Habit of the California Woodpeeker;" "Observations on Some

California Woodpecker:" "Observations on Some American Forms of Chara Coronata," by T. F. Allen; "The Loem of North America," by R. Elisworth Call; "Tethyological Papers, by George Powers Dunbar, with a sketch of his life," by Jacob L. Wortman; "Problems for Zoologists," by J. S. Kingsiey, and intelligent reviews of recent literature.

The Manhallan is the title of a new magazine, the first number of which has been received. It the first number of which has been received. It aims to be devoted to belies lettres, the fine arts, science, the home circle, and the social problems of the day, and it is also established to disseminate a knowledge of the great American societies founded on benevolence, temperance, morality, and fraternity. The literary portion of the initial number is of a highly interesting character, and the information in regard to great secret societies will be of value to the members. If the present standard is maintained there is no doubt of the Manhattan's success.

From the publishers, through Robert Beall, we have received the first bound volume of The Ontary, which contains the numbers of that excellent magazine from November, 1851, to April, 1862. The varied character of its contents has been set forth from month to month in the notices of the num-

in this immediate vicinity. Among them is "Normanstone," which was built many years ago by Mr. Barsard, an English gentleman, and was modoled after an English cottage; and "Belvoir, the summer home of Dr. Busey. This house stands upon such high ground that one can sit upon the profit and take in at a glance a landscape exceeding the summer of the content of the co

Literary Notes.

The "Two Gentlemen of Verona" is now ready in the edition of William J. Rolf's Shakspears at present in course of publication by Messrs. Harper & Brothers'i

Mesers. Harper & Brothers;

"Plain Speaking," by the author of "John Hallfax, Gentleman," and M. Betham-Edward's novel of "Exchange no Robbery," have both been just published in the "Franklin Square Library" series.

The June number of the American Naturalist will be devoted almost exclusively to articles on evolu-tion. It will contain articles by Morris, Hyatt. Cope, Leckington and others, with reviews of Beale, Butschil, Loew, Pokorny, Wythe and others. Also a biographical notice of Mr. Darwin, by Dr. Packard.

We have just received a copy of the "Verdict

March," composed by Eugene L. Blake. It is written in an easy style, so that it can be played on either piano or organ. The title page is very handsome, containing correct portraits of Ho-George B. Corkhill, Hon. J. K. Porter, and Judge W. S. Cox; also a correct picture of the twelve jurymen who convicted the assassin of our late beloved president. It is published by F. W. Helmick, 150 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mesers. Putnam announce a volume by Augustus Blauvelt, who will be remembered as the author of a series of articles published in Scribner's Monthly, some years ago, on the subject of the "Inpiration of the Bible," which attracted no little attention. This volume will be entitled "The attention. This volume will be entitled. The Present Religious Crisis," and will comprise discussions of such emblects as "Dogmatic Theology," The Inspiration of the Bible. "The Historical Character of the Gospela," "The Religion of the Bible," "The Religion of Christ," "Hefigious Repression and Religious Liberty." Part of the naterial of the book was submitted to the late Dr. J. G. Helland, and received his cordial approval.

PRACTICAL REFORM WANTED

at the Government Printing Office, the

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, &c. To the Editor of The Republican: To the Editor of Ten REFUELICAN:

Mr. Sterling P. Rounds may not be aware of the fact, but it nevertheless is true that the people have been looking forward with feelings of pleasure to the day when he assumed the duties of his appointment as Government Printer. They are well assured that in taking charge he will be under no obligations to the church far becoming his headernan, and hence that he will be free to conbendsman, and hence that he will be free to conduct the Government business, and independently of the believers and advocates of the doutrine of church and state and of the dictation of sectarian creeds. Too many fof the Departments at Wash-ington have been subject to such influences, and it may with great truth be said that they have been o a greater extent than is generally supposed run in favor of just such interests. That such should A DISGRACE TO A PREE GOVERNMENT,

while at the same time it is exceedingly detri-mental to our republican institutions. The evil is one which must be cradicated. Now, in his case we do not think it saying too much to plainly tell him that the people have the idea that he is just the man to commence the work of reform in his department. They know him to have both courage and ability, and they expect that in the work of purifying his department he will let it be distinctly understood that a Regublican is every whit as good as a Democrat, and better when he possesses every reculate qualification for a position; and further, that a Protestant is in every way the peer of the Catholto. Let it be known that no religious distinctions can be made, as in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The system pervading there and in other Departments must be broken up. Let Storling P. Rounds inaugurate a reform in his department, let him but initiate the movement, let him push forward to accomplish it, and he will receive not only the plaudia but the gratitude of the American people, and especially of the Republican party, which placed him is position.

Where so Find Your Boys. one which must be cradicated. Now, in his case

PROSPECTUS

The Weekly National Republican,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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T is devoted to News, Politics and General Information. It is the Best Newspaper published at the seat of Government, and in all matters pertaining to Governmental, Political and Social affairs at the National Capital, is superior to leading papers of other chief cities of the Union.

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A faithful record will be given of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, assignments, and other matters of interest connected with the Army and Navy.

In politics, it will be Stalwart Republicanand an

Earnest Champion of Liberalism Against Bourbon Democracy,

and will advocate in a fearless and independent manner what shall appear to be for the best interests of the country.

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HALLET KILBOURN, MANAGER.

Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 4, 1882.

Washington, D. C., January 4, 1882.

The undersigned, Members of Congress from Southern States, desirous of promoting the union and cordial co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements in our section, in the good work of breaking up what has been a solid Bourbon South, heartily recommend that our constituents and friends do all in their power to extend the circulation of The Weekly National Republican.

Its political Editor, George C. Gorham, has shown such power and judgment in his advocacy of liberalism in Virginia, that we want the benefit of his work in other Southern States. He has the true idea of the political situation at the South, and we are confident that his liberal counsels will do great good in producing good understandings between the Northern and Southern people, and friends of the Administration.

We hope to see The National Republican widely circulated throughout the entire.

L. C. HOUK, Second District, Tennessee.
A. H. PETTIBONE, First District, Tennessee,
WM. R. MOORE, Tenth District, Tennessee.
JOHN PAUL, Seventh District, Virginia.
R. T. VAN HORN, Eighth District, Missouri.
O. HUBBS, Second District, North Carolina.
NICHOLAS FORD, Ninth District, Missouri.
JOHN F. DEZENDORF, Second District, Va.,
JOSEPH JORGENSEN, Fourth District, Va.,
M. G. URNER, Sixth District, Maryland.

PETERSBURGH, VA., January 4, 1882.

WILLIAM MAHONE.

DEAR MR, KILBOURN: It gives me pleasure to commend The National Republican—so well and ably edited—to the earnest friendship of those who would uphold the Constitution and the laws, discourage sectional lines and class legislation, foster public education, and respect the rights and care for the proper interests of all the people of a common country.

Yours truly,

The Weekly National Republican is just what is needed in the South. Independent Democrats who refuse to act with the Bourbon organization will find it, as the Virginia Readjusters have, a fearless, outspoken, and judicious promoter of harmony and co-operation of all the anti-Bourbon elements at the South. I wish it success.

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1882.
I recognize in the recent views and spirited tone of The National Republican, in its treatment of Southern polities, a broad, comprehensive, and patriotic statesmanship, and I believe that its circulation in Texas would materially aid liberal and progressive forces.

THE CAPITAL CITY.

nian's Glimpse of Washington-Its Climate, Weather, and Hotels. The tourist en route from the South to New England would find the most varied enjoyment in passing the month of May in Washington. At the South the principal and almost only attraction is climate, and although it is a luxury to escape from "the cauld, canid blasts" of the North, at the Capital the perfection of weather is enjoyed at this season. 'Lowell's charming song to June, in which

he says:
"Then, if ever, come perfect days," "Then, if ever, come perfect days,"
is constantly being realized. The numerous
parks, "all dressed in living green" and filled
with choicest plants, and the wide, smooth avenue
througed with gay equipages and well-dressed pedestrians, are never-failing attractions. Washington is indeed a children's paradise, with its pen squares and pure air always tempting them open squares and pure air always tempting them to live out of doors, glowing as they are in exuberant health. The city seems in the spring to be one great skating-rink. Nearly every boy and girl are on "rollers," and one must, "faugh a ballagh," clear the way or run the risk of being toppled over. Hotel life has here manifold attractions, for from every city in the Union and from Europe are assembled the choicest scholars, crators, wits, and poets that the world produces. Williard's would seem to be the uncleus for

DISTINGUISHED MEN AND BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

Among the former are Colonel William St.
John, Hon. B. M. Carpenter, the accomplished
actor, William St. Florence, and General Fitz-John
Porter, while a galaxy of beauty sheds its rays of
loveliness, Mrs. Senator McDonald, et Indians, being conspicuous, with her rare charms, a face
youthful and bright in coloring, with brilliant
eyes and teeth of pearls, framed in a cloud of
pourest white hair—tropical spleudors with Alpine
snows. A group of lovely girls, the Misses Meadin,
with their friends, Miss Van Kirk and Miss Doan,
are much admired for their elegance and style. In
the handsome halls and offices correspondents pace
the titled floors, gure to meet any one worthy to be
interviewed. With such rare works of art as are
to be seen at the Corcoran Gallery, so fine a cellection of treasures of every variety at the Smithsonian Institute, plants and rarest flowers at the
Agricultural Department and Capitol grounds,
with the choicest literature at the Congressional
Library, and all free to the public, surely every
taste can in Washington find ample resources for
gratification in objects of utility or beauty, health
or enjoyment.

PRESERVE YORKTOWN. DISTINGUISHED MEN AND BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

PRESERVE YORKTOWN.

The Manor House on the Battle-Field-Jefferson's and Madison's Graves,

At the close of the series of national celebrat at Yorktown, Va., the representatives of the Re-public of France and the descendants of French officers whose ancestors were in command during the slege and in arranging the terms of capitus tion in 1781 expressed the hope while at Yorktown, and since by letter, that Temple's farm and the Manor House will, as a memorial of respect, be preserved. The first parallel of earthworks by the allied armies of France and the Americ Colonies was thrown up on the farm. The treaty capitulations were prepared and agreed upon in the house; the ratification and affirmation of the Declaration of American Independence, the birth of the Nation and, virtually, of two Republics, the end of Generals Washington and Lafayette's protracted military services to the country. The farm contains five hundred acres; the house has been restored and is in saccilent order.

THE FACTORY OF THE FAIRS
will keep it in order and the house near to all

THE FADUCTS OF THE FARM

Will keep it in order and the house open to all visitors. The Legislatures of New Jersey and Virginia by resolutions call the attention of Congress to this important subject, that must ever hold the people of the two countries in respectful remembrance of the past. It is also suggested that the Government ought to secure the houses and rraws of Jefferson and Madison—the author of the declaration of the inhorent and inaliciable rights of man, and the father of the wise, just and beneficent Constantion through which those are made perpetual. The three properties will not cost \$100, 000; and, under proper management, can be kept open to the public and made self-sustaining. Neither of the properties are owned by members of the families. Neither of these three Presidents or their families were pensioned; but the Armerican people; as well as the world at large, have been and ever will be in a sense their festices, as the test of one hundred years fully attents.—Philadelphia Press.

Johnnale's Monkey.

Johnnie's diegram of a mankey: A monky is a blame funny insek—he begins lockin' like peeple, but he runs the other en' too far out to remine you Where to Find Your Boys.

To the Rdiler of True Bernettens
I desire to call the attention of parents who have sons, who are minors, addicted to the habit of absenting themselves from home for a rew hours at night to the fact that they can find them by dropping into some of the cheep billiard saloms on the Archus, engaged in playing for drills.

ADAUGHTER,

THE COMING INDIAN POLICY.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: No doubt every American philanthropist halls with pleasure the announcement made by Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, of a new Indiau policy based on sound moral obligations. The credit of it is given to James Newton, a philan-thropist of Philadelphia, but its general features have often been presented by others, especially by the Council Fire and the Women's "Indian Treaty Keeping and Protective Association" of Philadel phia. The following purposes are given as objects

to be aimed at in our national Indian policy:
First-Never to break faith with the Indians.
Either keep our treaties inviolate or by mutual consent revise them. Second-Keep intruders from their territory. Third-Inaugurate among them self-government. Fourth-Protect life and property by department orders approved by the President and enforced by an efficient Indian police. Fifth-Give Indian agents permanent positions

nd good salaries under strict control of an Indian epretment, as a separate branch of the Govern-Sixth—The President to appoint inspectors.
Seventh—Intoxicating drinks to be excluded rom the agencies.
Eighth—Ammunition and arms to be limited in

Ninth—The entire Indian population to be edu-Annual research and the control of the control of the children all to be instructed in industrial pursuits or trained as graziers.

Eleventh—A proper division of their lands.

Twelfth—Lands to be malienable till a limited

Evertin—A proper division of their lands.

Twelfth—Lands to be inalienable till a finited time.

In fine, that good faith shell be kept with the Indians, and that all our appliances shall be directed to the accomplishment of those ends, and that State Legislatures be invited to sustain and commund such a national pointy.

POR MONTER PAST THE BELIGHOUS THOUGHT of this country has been turning in this direction. The sympathy of the present administration is indicated in favor of the policy is abacily advancing in the educational and religious instruction of these people, as well as in its management of agricultural and other industrial pursuits. The Cherokees have become civilized in one generation and other tribes can be as well. The Christian churches of America have too long shown an indifference to this subject that is astonishing in the face of the many treaties into which the Indians have been coerred, and which have sent them from their inherited homes in anger and despair. Betribution awaits us if we continue to repeat our policy of ruibless extermination. We welcome the evidences of an awakened conscience in the churches. Let us hope for a revival of a true missionary spirit in every Christian denomination in support of a wise and liberal policy by our Government.

BLOOMINDDALE, IND.

BLOOMINGDALE, IND.

How to Treat the Indians.
To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:
At the Indian mass-meeting on the 21st at Dr Rankin's Church, one of the speakers, after debemming them in on the plains and approaching

Little eyes of faintest thee,
Complexion, slightly raddy hins;
Upper lip in down is clad,
Not enough to make him glad;
Teeth type is whose pearly face
Cigarettes have left their trace;
Hair as straight as merk of chalk,
Equalled by his daily welk (?).
Such wese—I can say is yet,
Cine—lib mother's six-foos pet

—By dueller Contributor for The Republican,

But to me when eyes are jetty
They're more full of meaning.
"flowe'revo, curk, and tipted pearls,"
Go hand in hand with pretty girls
Who just have passed their teening.
Sleepy sums and clouds of ermead Prepare him for his little bed. For if you don't he'll my and fret, Good-light, good-night, " Mais little pet." — Estelle, for The Republi

G. W. JONES, M. C., Fifth District, Texas. "THE CENTURY MAGAZINE" Venting Its Npite Against ex-Senator

> Under the head of "Topics of the Time" the May Breed newspaper which it quotes. President Arthur comes in for about as much censure as it ap-parently deems it politic to give, but upon Conk-ling and his friend Dr. Newman falls the heavy weight of its judicial censure. There are one or two points in the tirade of this moral lecturer upon the "Topics of the Time" which it may be well enough to notice. Two of its statements are so fafrom truth that this dignified teacher of morals should be reminded that false statements are not consistent with the position he assumes. First— He accuses Conkling with having spent his life in bribing men's votes with appointments to office. Precisely the contrary is what Conkling's friends believe, and as proof of this, when the whole nest of offices belonging to the New York custom-house were investigated two were found credited to or offices belonging to the New York custom-bouse were investigated two were found credited to Conkling, while over sixty were filled by that prince of civil-service reformers, Georgo William Curtis. One of the two offices given to Conkling was filled by a woman, who had no vote. The second giarning's false statement is that at Albany Conkling "sought an siliance with Democrata." Does not every one know that at the very time when Democratic votes were leaning toward Conkling (from pride of State, which desired an able Senator) Conkling himself pushed this aside by telegraphing to Mahome a message of sympathy? This would be lofty teacher of morals in the magazine isquires if the integrity sitributed to Conkling is so rare a virtue in our public men that one need to admire Conkling so much for pessessing it. Verily, if the truth-telling and integrity of our public men is not greater than that of the editors of Half-Breed newspapers and moral magazines we cannot yet afford to neglect its appreciation. In this connection let us quiste about Conkling a voice from the far West, the Carson (Nev.) Append: "During his long public carper there was never a saspicion aroused which impigned his personal integrity. He walked amid corruption and was not contaminated by it. He is defeated, but not disgraced, and, in spile of his position, his old friends still do him reverence, and his word, like that of Cassar's, stands against the world." That will do. When we have many men of whose record this can be said we shall not need the plous care of such magazine writers as this of the Cerking.
>
> Washington, April 24.
>
> Widening the Fourteenth Street Rond.

Widening the Fourieenth Street Road. To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: In your paper of Thursday, under the head of "Commissioners," I read that the District Commissioners have prepared a reply to the Senate resolution of April 14, in relation to the widening of the Fourteenth street road from Boundary street to the Soldiers' Home, and in that reply, as re to the Soldiers' Home, and in that reply, as re-ported by The REPUBLICAN, they say:

Under authority of law, an agreement was made with parties owning the groupd to be made a part of the street to pay them ten cents per square foot for the land so taken. Their item of \$10,725.50 to pay for the condemnation of the land was stricken out by the Secretary of the Treasury, and there the matter rests. In the Post of Thursday I read that Lisutemant

bemming them in on the plains and approaching them with a libie in one hand and a revolver in the other, and still they were not civilized. There is no use in spending time and money in trying to change their belief in the Great Spirit, whom they venerate as the Catholics do the cross and Virgin Mary. It cannot be done. They are like the Quakers in our carly history, who preferred martyrium to renunciation of their belief. If you would Christianize them you must take them with a nee. For permanent civilization, phrenologically speaking, you must change their mode of life, which has developed the same organs in each head. The remedy is to change their mode of life, which has developed the same organs in each head. The remedy is to change their mode of life, which has developed the same organs in each lead. The remedy is to change their mode of life and educate them, which will change their organization.

MORALIST.

MORE PETS.

Lucie eyes of faintest stee,
Complaxion, slightly ruddy bue;
Toesh upon the whole distance of two miles or more, but he pervetuels thinks they ought to be paid for the land aver already dedicated the same to the public. As to the need of whiching says the property owners have not asked any compensation for the whole distance of two miles or more, but he pervetuels thinks they ought to be paid for the land aver already dedicated the same to the public. As to the need of whiching the road from 110 to 107 feet, I deay it. I have driven over the road two or three times a week for the pass eight years, and I say it is wide enough now for all time.

A Mastrimonial Committee.

A Matrimonial Connectum,
To the Editor of The Burguelians;
Mim Ada Sweet is pension agent at Chicago. If she should marry John Smith during her term of office what would be her official signature? The only pension agent at Chicago known to the Govonly pension spent at Chicago known to the Gov-ernment is Ada Sweet. Her lawful mame after marriage being Ada Smith, Colonal Dudley could not recognize her as agent by that name. She could not legatly sign her name Ada Sweet, agent. An office is vacated by resignation, death, or re-moval for cause. Would the civil death of Ada Sweet vacate her office? Now, Mr. Editor, as I contemplate marrying a lady who is posinistress, and we want to keep the office in the faulty, you will favor a constant reader by enlightening me on this subject.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

ELEVATOR!

The Naval Board appointed to inquire into and report the nature of the accident which occurred to the elevator in the Navy Department building state that "it does not seem to be established that the elevator descended without restraint, although the descent was rapid. The occupants were unhurt and the car not at all

"The Board are of the opinion that the elevator machinery, as fitted to this building, is equal to any steam machinery built, both in design and workmanship.

TO THE PUBLIC!

So many extravagant statements have gone forth regarding the "accident" to the Navy Department elevator, that we deem it our duty to give the above extract from the report of the examining board. The simple facts are that the machinery which passed out of our hands three years ago, was found by the board in bad condition; that the driving-belt of the engine was not able to hold its load; that it slipped on the pulley and the car descended to the bottom-not at a dangerous speed, being held in check by the safety fixtures, which proved entirely reliable, and performed just the duty for which they were designed, saving from harm the seven passengers and car.

After an experience of twenty-five years in building Hoisting Machinery, having constructed the greater part of the first-class passenger elevators throughout the United States, and many in foreign countries, we desire to say that no person has ever been injured upon one of our Passenger Elevators; When we further state that it is estimated that upward of Fifty Millions of people are annually carried on our Elevators in New York city alone, the magnitude of our business may be imagined,

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